

## Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, May 12.—Silver, 77 1/4c; lead, \$7.42@7.57; spelter, \$16.50; copper firm, electrolytic, \$28.75@30.00.

# The Ogden Standard

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## No Change in U. S. Policy Toward Mexico--Troops Will Not Withdraw

### PRESIDENT WILL TAKE NO FURTHER STEPS UNTIL GEN. SCOTT RETURNS

Latest Information From Chief-of-staff Laid Before Cabinet—Sufficient Troops to Handle Situation Now at Border—Special Trains Arriving With Regulars and National Guard Regiments—Next Move in Mexican Diplomacy Up to General Carranza.

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Baker announced after today's cabinet meeting that no change in the Mexican policy had been decided upon. No new orders for militia organizations to go to the border were in contemplation, he said, and indicated that no general intervention in Mexico was being thought of at present.

Renewed indications were given that the administration has no intention of withdrawing American troops until it is definitely established that the danger of further border raids has been removed. The president will take no further steps until Gen. Scott returns from the border. The administration considers the next move up to General Carranza.

Cabinet Given Latest Information. Secretary Baker laid before the cabinet the latest information from Gen. Scott, and said that, for the present, he thought there were sufficient American troops along the border to handle the situation.

Secretary Baker left immediately after the cabinet meeting for visits to Atlantic City and Newark. President Wilson plans to leave tonight on the Mayflower for a week-end trip down the Potomac.

Washington, May 12.—Upon receiving word today from Major General Hugh L. Scott that the border conferences with General Obregon had been closed without agreement, Secretary Baker announced that he had directed General Scott to return to Washington and General Funston to return to his headquarters at San Antonio.

General Scott's report which was in amplification of the official statement issued by the conference at El Paso last night, was transmitted to Secretary Lansing and also was considered at the cabinet meeting. Its contents were not disclosed but there were indications of an unwritten agreement having been formulated to cover co-operative action along the border.

Carranza Hampered by Politics. It was suggested that General Carranza, faced by the political situation in Mexico, was unwilling to make any written agreement to which his opponents could point as indicating a surrender of sovereign rights. Under that theory, Gen. Obregon, it is understood, has given assurances that every possible means will be employed by his government to aid in the speedy extermination of the bandits while the formal diplomatic discussion of the withdrawal suggestion proceeds. It is possible that neither side will endeavor to force the negotiations while the disturbed condition along the border continues.

Before going to the cabinet meeting, Secretary Baker said no steps to send additional National Guardsmen or regulars to the border were in immediate contemplation. It was made plain, however, that should Gen. Funston again find his border guard too thin to protect American towns and ranches, there would be no hesitation in calling out more state troops.

Funston's Orders Unchanged. General Funston returns to San Antonio with his original orders altered in no way. He has full authority to dispose of his men either in Mexico or along the border.

Cowboys Offer Services. Helena, Mont., May 12.—One hundred cowboys of Montana have offered their services to the local United States recruiting office for war with Mexico, it was announced today. A cowboy delegate who made the offer to the army officers here said a thousand rangers could be secured in ten days.

Yuma, Ariz., May 12.—Company L of the Arizona National Guard, composed of 66 men under command of Lieutenant Colonel Donkersley, was en route today for the state concentration camp at Douglas.

Arizona Guardsman. Phoenix, Ariz., May 12.—Special train left here today, carrying four companies, the regimental band and field equipment of the Arizona National Guard, bound for Douglas, the mobilization point. Other companies will board the train on its way.

Recruiting agents in the principal cities are enlisting men to bring the regiment to war strength for duty along the Mexican border.

bandits had fled. No further trouble was reported up to noon.

The state department received word late today that Gen. Trevino had ordered 1,500 Carranza cavalry and infantry toward the border to pursue the bandits responsible for the recent raids at Glenn Springs and Boquillas, Texas.

Mexican Plans Revolution. Alamo, N. M., May 12.—Jasper Jurado is being held today on a charge of conspiring to violate the neutrality of the United States. Jurado was arrested at Oro Grande, N. M., yesterday following reports that he was attempting to organize Mexicans to return to Mexico and take part in the revolution.

General Scott nor General Obregon regarded it wise, however, to send the Mexican troops across the American lines, "not because we fear that our troops would cause a conflict," said Mr. Amador, "so much as we fear that they might be attacked by your troops."

At this Mr. Amador turned his head and smiled at General Scott. Secretary of War Baker today sent to Generals Scott and Funston congratulatory telegrams on the manner in which they had conducted the negotiations with the Mexican conferees.

With the mobilization of the Texas militia yesterday completed the next step will be to muster in the troops and then put them through a course of training better to fit the organizations for field work. The belief was expressed by department officials that it will be at least three weeks before the first of the National Guard companies are sent to border stations.

### TEXAS MILITIA TO BE MUSTERED IN

San Antonio, May 12.—A company of coast artillery from Galveston passed through San Antonio this morning on its way to Marathon to strengthen the base of the second punitive expedition in Mexico. Headquarters has been advised that the ten other coast artillery companies ordered out for border service have left Fort Sam Houston, where they will go into camp with the militia.

### GEN. OBREGON STARTS SOUTH

Mexican Minister of War Leaves at Daybreak for Mexico City—Visits Chihuahua City.

ORDERS SENT TROOPS

Ten Thousand Men to Go Into Chihuahua and Coahuila—Adequate Force for Big Bend.

El Paso, May 12.—General Obregon started south before daybreak today. General Scott and Funston will begin their eastward journey at 10:30 o'clock tonight.

Juan N. Amador, sub-secretary of foreign affairs of the de facto government, who participated in the conference with General Obregon, called on General Scott today and reiterated to him assurances that such troop dispositions as were necessary to restore and maintain order along the northern front already had been ordered.

General Obregon, who will remain for a few days at Chihuahua, has directed General Trevino to send into the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila ten thousand men. These forces will be taken from Torreón, San Pedro, and other points in the southern part of Coahuila. Trevino's headquarters will be in Chihuahua City, Chihuahua.

Force Sent to Big Bend. Immediate occupation of the district about Pahrall has been ordered and what the Mexicans regard as an adequate force will be dispatched to the Big Bend country and every effort made to run down the bandits and rescue J. Deemer who was captured in the Glenn Springs and Boquillas raid. General Scott previously had assured General Obregon and Mr. Amador that the withdrawal of the American troops from the district below Namiquipa already had begun and Mr. Amador asserted that this district would be controlled without loss of time by the Mexican forces.

Mr. Amador expected to leave tonight for Mexico City where he will have an important role as sub-secretary of foreign affairs in the negotiations that have reverted to the foreign offices of the two governments. To newspapermen, he insisted that he had no doubt of an amicable adjustment at an early date.

He explained that the questions involved in the protocol governing the mutual agreement for the crossing of troops into one and the other countries must be the basis of these negotiations although the withdrawal of

the American troops stipulated in Carranza's note of April 12 must also be considered. Mr. Amador did not regard this, however, as an insurmountable obstacle to a successful conclusion of the diplomatic negotiations about to be resumed at Washington.

Troops Not to Stay Indefinitely. Mr. Amador made it clear that General Scott and Funston had reiterated the assertions of the administration that it was not the intention of the United States government to keep the troops in Mexico indefinitely and that therefore, he did not attach so much importance to this as had been given to it in some quarters.

"And you may be certain," said Mr. Amador, "that the danger of a conflict between Mexican troops and American soldiers pending these negotiations does not exist."

Mr. Amador emphasized the word "troops" explaining that it was quite possible and to be expected that any irresponsible band of armed men might attack American troops at any time but that General Obregon, General Trevino and other high officers of Carranza's army, have such control over their men that a movement by government forces against the Americans was out of the question.

Obregon's Army Stays in Sonora. General Obregon's army in Sonora will remain there for the present, according to Mr. Amador, although he made later for the passage of a portion of the troops from Sonora eastward, either through American territory or through the American line of communications.

At the present, he said, neither General Scott nor General Obregon regarded it wise, however, to send the Mexican troops across the American lines, "not because we fear that our troops would cause a conflict," said Mr. Amador, "so much as we fear that they might be attacked by your troops."

At this Mr. Amador turned his head and smiled at General Scott. Secretary of War Baker today sent to Generals Scott and Funston congratulatory telegrams on the manner in which they had conducted the negotiations with the Mexican conferees.

### ANAESTHETICS ARE SENT TO SOLDIERS

New York, May 12.—Small bottles of anaesthetic now are being placed in the kits sent to the soldiers of the British army in France by the Vacation War Relief association. A spraying apparatus is attached to the bottles so that the wounded soldier may apply the liquid to his wound quickly. This produces local anaesthesia which continues for three hours and releases the soldier from pain while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance. Use of this particular anaesthetic is said to have been authorized by the British army medical service and by Russian hospitals.

### MEXICANS WHO SHOT AMERICAN CAPTURED

Brownsville, Tex., May 12.—Three Mexicans who killed Curtis Bayles, near Mercedes last night, were surrounded today, one of them was killed and the other two captured, according to today, one of them was killed and the other two captured, according to a report received here from Brown, Texas. The two captives are being held at military headquarters at Progreso, the report said. The three men are supposed to have been attempting to enter Mexico.

### APPAM CASE IS BEING HEARD

State Department Considers Case Not Within the Prussian-American Treaty.

Norfolk, Va., May 12.—When the proceedings to determine possession of the captured British liner Appam brought as a German prize to this port were begun in Federal court here today, Judge Waddill over the protest of counsel for the German embassy, made public for the first time the state department's communication of March 2 to Count von Bernstorff.

It disclosed that the department considered the case one involving legal questions to be decided by the courts, and contrary to what has heretofore been generally understood, expressed the view that the Appam did not fall within the protecting clauses of the Prussian-American treaty. It pointed out that the treaty granted asylum for vessels of war accompanying prizes but does not protect the spoils of war deposited in an American port.

FROSTS CAUSE HEAVY DAMAGE.

Portland, Ore., May 12.—Killing frosts for several nights in various districts of Oregon and southern Idaho have caused heavy damage to fruits, vegetables and grain crops, according to reports received here. The weather was moderating today.

### GRAVE CHECK TO THE GERMANS

Admission in Sussex Affair Accentuates Collapse Before President Wilson's Resolute Attitude.

DARE NOT OPPOSE U. S.

Skepticism in Paris About Punishment of Submarine Commander—Lieutenant Has Been Promoted.

Paris, May 12, 5:05 a. m.—The official admission that a German submarine torpedoed the Sussex is widely commented on in today's press which considers that the admission accentuates Germany's collapse before President Wilson's resolute attitude.

The Petit Parisien says that an examination of the comments of the German press shows that it is dominated by the feeling that Germany has undergone one of the gravest diplomatic checks in her history and that she dare not answer back to Washington as she would like.

There is considerable skepticism about the punishment of the commander of the submarine. Marcel Hutin says: "We are curious to know, and perhaps the American government will show the same curiosity, as to what sort of punishment has been chosen for the commander of the submarine. Has not Admiral von Capelle promoted Lieutenant Otto Steinbreck, the commander of the U-18, which I understand was the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex?"

Public Feeling Against Germany. Petrograd, May 12.—The press continues to comment on the surrender of Germany to the demands of the United States. Some of the papers draw a comparison between the firm attitude of President Wilson and what they describe as the desire of the "representatives of American science, political, law and church" for the eventual triumph of the allies. American public feeling is declared to be the best antidote for the two years of German agitation in the United States.

### KEY TO WAR IN BRIEF VALLEY

Territory Between Verdun and Metz Occupied by Germans Rich in Iron Output.

BIG ANNUAL OUTPUT

France Compelled to Import Iron While Germany Gains 21,000,000 Tons.

Paris, May 12, 5:10 a. m.—Senator Berenger, writing in today's Matin, says that the key to the war lies in the possession of the Briey valley between Verdun and Metz.

"Since the war began," says Senator Berenger, "France, having lost the Briey basin, has been obliged to import almost all their iron from England and America, while Germany, having occupied the whole Briey valley, is able to add 21,000,000 tons to her own annual output. This explains the assiduity of the Germans at Verdun. They want to capture the fortress so as to effectually prevent the French from attacking Metz."

In a confidential memorandum addressed to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, on conditions of future peace by German industrial agricultural associations on May 20, 1915, the following passage occurred:

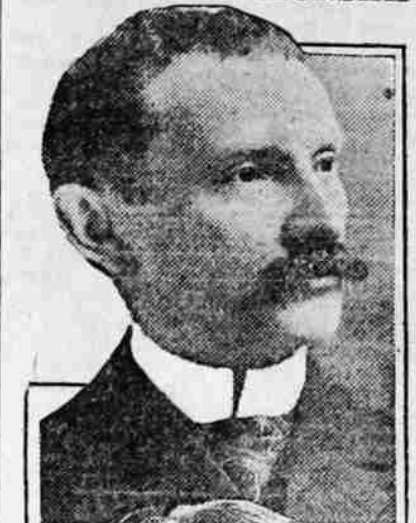
"If the production of iron and steel had not doubled August 14 the continuation of the war would have been impossible. The Briey region now produces sixty to eighty per cent of our iron and steel and if that production was hampered the war would be practically lost."

### YOUNG MEN IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Cleveland, May 12.—The thirty-ninth triennial international convention of the Young Men's Christian association opened here today with 3000 delegates in attendance. The convention officers will be elected today and the inauguration of John R. Mott of New York as general secretary of the international committee will open the afternoon session.

Sectional meetings of the rural, city, army and navy, railroad and

### FORMER GOVERNORS SEEK SENATORSHIP



Edwin C. Stokes (top) and Franklin Murphy.

A pretty fight is being waged in New Jersey, where ex-Governors Murphy and Stokes are contesting for the Republican nomination for senator and Senator Martine is fighting the administration and anti-administration Democrats in an effort to go back to the senate. If Martine is nominated, some Wilson Democrats say they will vote for the Republican nominee.

Tonight Archdeacon H. J. Cody of Toronto will speak on "The Church and the Young Men of North America, a Field to Be Reached."

### PREMIER ASQUITH TALKS IN DUBLIN

Meets Civilian Deputations to Learn Ideas of Reconstruction of Destroyed Portions of City at First Hand.

Dublin, May 12, via London, 9:36 a. m.—Premier Asquith arrived in Dublin today and was taken in an automobile to the Vice Regal lodge. The premier's program for the day was first a conference with departmental chiefs and afterward consultation with Gen. Maxwell in regard to the military situation which is well in hand.

It is reported that in all likelihood a proclamation will be issued shortly abolishing martial law, the provisions of which have been greatly modified in the last few days.

The situation in some parts of the provinces is said to be still rather disturbed and it is likely that military control will continue in these districts for some time longer.

Premier Asquith intended also to meet several civilian deputations so as to learn at first hand their ideas concerning the reconstruction of the destroyed portions of Dublin and perhaps to formulate a plan for compensation. There is relief apparent among the population at the promised cessation of executions, which were beginning to cause considerable agitation.

### DEATH CALLS FOR GERMAN COMPOSER

Amsterdam, Holland, May 12, via London, 11:24 a. m.—The Leipzig Tageblatt announces the death of Dr. Max Reger, one of the leading contemporary German composers. Death was due to paralysis of the heart. He was born in Brand, Bavaria, in 1873.

### PROGRESSIVES TO OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Chicago, May 12.—Progressive headquarters will be opened here Monday, it was announced today, with F. P. McCormick, state chairman for Nebraska, in charge. Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, in charge of entertainment, is making arrangements for the social care of the delegates and visitors to the national convention.

### THREE HUNDRED MEN JOIN BIG STRIKE

Chicago, May 12.—Three hundred men garment workers went on strike this morning, one hundred from the Ederheimer Stein Company, and 200 from the B. Kuppenheim and company plant. Strike headquarters reported there are now 6,000 garment workers out in Chicago. The employers say the number is about 4,000.

## HARD FIGHTING IS RESUMED IN VICINITY OF DEAD MAN HILL

Germans Make Two Desperate Attempts to Dislodge French But Fail—Hostile Submarine Sinks Austrian Unarmed Steamer in the Adriatic—German Troops Storm British Lines North of Lens—May Open Determined Offensive in the North.

Berlin, May 12, wireless to Sayville.—"The Austro-Hungarian passenger steamer Dubrovnik has been torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Adriatic," says an Overseas News Agency announcement today. The Dubrovnik was not armed and was torpedoed without any warning whatever."

A Paris news agency dispatch May 10, told of the sinking by a French submarine in the lower Adriatic of "an enemy transport laden with war material."

The Dubrovnik was a vessel of 4,238 tons gross, built in New castle in 1912. Marine registers reported her last at Constantinople.

Dublin, Ireland, May 12, via London, 6:15 p. m.—James Connolly, and John McDermott were shot this morning for complicity in the rebellion.

Hard fighting has been resumed in the vicinity of Dead Man hill on the Verdun front. The Germans made two attempts last night to dislodge the French from positions on the slope of the hill but both were repulsed, the French war office announced today.

A semi-official dispatch from Berlin reports the sinking in the Adriatic by a hostile submarine of the Austrian steamer Dubrovnik. The vessel is described in the dispatch as a passenger steamer and it is declared she was not armed and was sunk without warning. The dispatch does not state that any passengers were on board.

Berlin announces that German troops have stormed several British lines near Hulluch, north of Lens, in northern France. The move reported today may be significant as indicating a possible purpose on the part of the Germans to open a determined offensive against the British.

Paris, May 12, 11:50 a. m.—Two attempts by the Germans last night to recapture positions on the western slope of Dead Man hill taken by the French on May 10, were frustrated by the French artillery fire. Artillery is active about the Avocourt wood and the bombardment in the Douaumont-Vaux section continues, according to the official war report today.

The text of the statement follows: "On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was an intense artillery activity from the sector of the wood of Avocourt to Dead Man hill. The Germans vainly attempted to dislodge us during the night from the positions we captured May 10 on the western slope of the hill. Two successive attacks were repulsed by our fire."

"On the right bank the bombardment in the region of Douaumont-Vaux continued. "There was relative calm on the rest of the front."

Berlin, May 12, via London, 4:15 a. m.—German troops yesterday stormed several British lines near Hulluch, says the official statement issued today at German army headquarters.

The text of today's statement by German army headquarters is as follows: "Western front: Southeast of the Hohenzollern redoubt near Hulluch, German battalions from the Palatinat yesterday stormed several lines of a British position. Up to this time 127 unwounded prisoners have been brought in. Several machine guns were taken. The enemy suffered heavy losses, especially during a futile counter attack."

French Attack Fails. "In the Argonne, the French attacked La Fille Morte, using flame throwers. The attack failed."

"In the Meuse district there has been lively artillery fire by both sides. Aside from a feeble attempt by the French in the Thiaumont wood, there has been no important infantry action."

"Eastern front: A German air squadron dropped numerous bombs on the Horodzieja station on the line between Krashin and Minsk."

Russian Troops Defeated. Constantinople, May 12, via London 4:30 p. m.—The war office announced today that the Russian troops which were defeated on May 8 in the Mount Kape sector of the Caucasus front, being expelled from positions nearly ten miles in length, have been pursued to the eastward. The Russians are now attempting to make a stand in new positions.

The announcement says: "Mesopotamia front: The situation is unchanged. A hostile aeroplane was hit by our guns and dropped in flames behind the trenches of the enemy."

"Caucasus front: The enemy troops, which were expelled on May 8 from their positions, were pursued eastward. They are making every effort to maintain themselves in new positions."

"Dardanelles front: Five hostile guardships which attempted to approach Tekke Burnu, were driven off by our artillery."

"In the waters of Syria a hostile monitor appeared off the island of Kensten and opened fire. Our batteries replied and hit the monitor destroying her funnel and mast. The monitor stopped firing and turned back in the direction of Mytilene."

Serbs to Cross Greece. Berlin, May 12, (wireless to Sayville).—The entente powers have de-

sired to resort to force if necessary to transport the Serbian troops at Corfu across Greek territory to the Saloniki front, the Overseas News Agency says.

"The official Russia press bureau as quoted by Petrograd newspapers announces that the Greek government is adhering to its decision to refuse permission for passage of the Serbian troops," the news agency says. The Russians believe Greece is actuated by shorn of Germany. The entente powers have decided to employ force, being prompted by desire to determine definitely the policy of Greece."

Strong German Tie. Berlin, May 12, (wireless to Sayville).—The tie which unites Alsace and Lorraine with Germany has become stronger, said Dr. Hoeffel, president of the Alsace Lorraine diet in a speech to the deputies. "We have steadily increased our efficiency as a part of the German organism as is shown by the common defense of the country."

In accordance with the bill now before the reichstag, compensation for property damages arising from the war was promised by the governor of Alsace Lorraine in an address to the diet.

Revolution in Lisbon. Berlin, May 12.—Wireless to Sayville.—A dispatch from Granada, Spain, says that a revolution has broken out in Lisbon. It is reported that troops have mutinied and that the arsenals have been burned.

### ALLIES DO NOT DESIRE PEACE

Only Germany and Austria Show Sentiment for Closing of Hostilities—None Fear Defeat.

New York, May 12.—Samuel S. McClure, the publisher, who arrived from Copenhagen last night on the steamer Oscar II, said that he found a sentiment for peace only in Germany and Austria.

"I have visited all the belligerent nations and did not find a suggestion of peace anywhere except in these two countries, where the people desire it for commercial reasons only," said Mr. McClure. "By that I mean they wish to resume their business relations with other nations, not that they fear defeat."

"The English, French, Russians, Belgians, Italians, Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians and Turks all are confident of victory for their respective armies and determined to fight to the end."

### WITNESS CALLED IN BRANDEIS CASE

Washington, May 12.—Louis K. Liggett of Boston, a director of the United Drug company was the first witness called today before the senate judiciary committee at the reopened hearing on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court. The committee is looking into any connection Mr. Brandeis may have had as a lawyer in a merger between the United Drug company and the Riker-Hegman Stores.

Last October Mr. Liggett testified, George W. Anderson, United States attorney at Boston, began to investigate the merger and Liggett, with his counsel, Mr. Snow, went to Anderson's office "to lay their hands on the table."

Mr. Liggett testified Snow, wishing to get the view of some one who had represented other interests, consulted Mr. Brandeis and that the two lawyers rendered an opinion favorable to the merger. The opinion was put into the record with a report of Mr. Anderson to the attorney general.

Senator Borah brought out by a question that the employment of Mr. Brandeis resulted in no change in the merger.

Frederick E. Snow, counsel for Mr. Liggett, next took the stand and gave testimony the same as his client.